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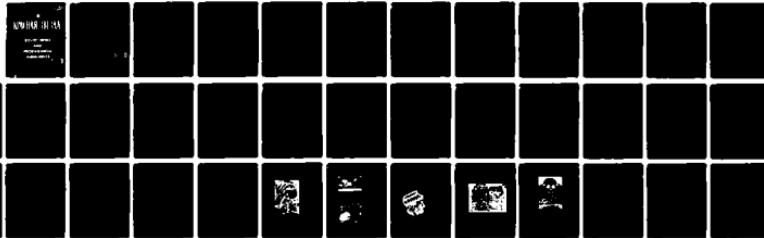
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS FROM RED STAR (THE OFFICI--ETC(U))
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS

June 1981

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS
FROM
RED STAR

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 JUNE 1981

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Overview and Abstracts of Soviet Rhetoric and Propaganda Trends

Executive Summary

Russian propaganda is unmistakably rough and assertive, reflecting Moscow's deep-seated conviction that psychological warfare should be offensively oriented. For example, three months prior to Reagan's announced decision to produce neutron warheads, the leading Soviet military newspaper repeatedly underscored that the "Reagan administration has given the "green light" to start building neutron weapons." Furthermore, according to Moscow, Secretary Weinberger "wants neutron weapons to be deployed to West Germany in the shortest period of time."

Based on Soviet rhetoric, the Reagan administration is determined to prepare for nuclear war. Moscow repeatedly focused on the propaganda theme that "the U.S. is trying to obtain military superiority in order to break military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union."

During June Soviet propaganda highlighted the arms race and underscored that the United States:

- o is feverishly constructing a new navy--new submarines and ships (are being built) and old ships are being updated;
- o is prepared to conduct laser warfare in space, and
- o continues to pressure European allies to allow deployment of 464 Tomahawk missiles and 108 Pershing-2 missiles.

The Soviets continued to portray U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces as a major threat to world peace and as clear evidence that "Washington is preparing for war in more than one region of the world."

The subject of U.S. military/political hegemony (Soviet code word for U.S. imperialism) continued to be stressed as a core propaganda theme. In a very real sense, all other themes support and reinforce this dominant Soviet propaganda line. In regard to military/political hegemony, the propagandists in Moscow underscored:

- o that Reagan's new foreign policy in Central America and the Caribbean is a continuation of the long and traditional neocolonial policy--the anti-Cuban tradition continues.
- o Philippine citizens are being trained in terrorist tactics and guerrilla warfare at training centers in the U.S.
- o Egypt is becoming a giant U.S. military base. This is a threat to stability in the Middle East.

- o American aid to Islamabad threatens the balance of forces in southern Asia.

Soviet propagandists consistently reported that U.S. spies and CIA agents support counterrevolutionaries and terrorist groups all over the world. Articles that focused on the activities of the CIA reported that Peace Corps members are being sent to China as spies. That the U.S. and China plan to build more spy centers in northeastern China to spy on the Soviet Union. Moscow also insists that the CIA "coordinates and controls a large and complex program of secret operations against the Afghanistan government."

Soviet propagandists fully exploited the Israeli air attack that destroyed the Iraqi nuclear facility near Bagdad. Almost 60 percent of the space allocated to Israel concerned this event. However, Soviet media did not over-react. The amount and intensity of nasty rhetoric was moderate, and most of the articles were relatively short. According to Soviet propagandists "Washington not only knew about Israeli plans to attack Iraq, but encouraged Israel to do so. Pentagon officials were pleased with the attack, because the U.S. had an opportunity to evaluate the F-16." Moscow also reported that Saudi Arabia protested to Washington that AWACS planes knew about the attack and did not report (to the Saudis) that Israeli aircraft were flying over Saudi Arabia to attack Iraq.

The sharp increase in inflammatory rhetoric against China reflected Moscow's concern over Sino-American relations. Soviet propagandists continued to treat this relationship as a highly emotional issue. The major thrust of Soviet propaganda in regard to China, emphasized two major themes: (1) Chinese aggression in Asia, and (2) the Sino-American military alliance. A central theme of Soviet propaganda was that China's geopolitical goal is "to control Asia and exacerbate military/political tension in the area." The Soviets underscored that "China is using the Afghanistan issue to bolster anti-Sovietism and strengthen hegemonic control in that area of the world." According to Moscow, "China has long been interested in recovering lost Chinese territory in Afghanistan."

Moscow's concern over events in Poland was evident, but the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda changed markedly in June. No direct mention was made regarding the activities of Solidarity, and the overall tone of Soviet rhetoric was moderate. Two themes were emphasized: (1) the Polish military are loyal to traditions of the military fraternity and socialism; and (2) the government and United Worker's Party will solve the internal problems in Poland.

In June 1981, Soviet coverage of World War II increased significantly, since it was the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the USSR. The primary focus and scope of Soviet propaganda was to underscore the heroism of the Soviet people and emphasize that Russia saved Europe from Nazism. A secondary propaganda focus was an international appeal (by the Kremlin) for world peace and disarmament. A number of feature stories emphasized that experiences from World War II must be taught to the current generation of soldiers.

The major emphasis of issues and subjects critical in tone toward the Soviet military stressed that: (1) officers must willingly accept criticism, learn from their mistakes, and strive to excel; (2) field training should emphasize modern military technology; (3) the Soviet Army should improve training and military readiness through hard work and individual initiative; and (4) political and line officers must focus on improving military discipline and political indoctrination.

Compared with previous months, a large number of feature articles underscored disciplinary and leadership problems in the Soviet military. Frequent reference was made to criticism and self-criticism as an important role in improving military training and "communist work" in the military. It was emphasized that "acceptance of and constructive reaction to criticism are important qualities of a good soldier and communist." The fact that these problems were discussed in public, and in rather candid language, could indicate psychological vulnerabilities in the Soviet military.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over 2 years -- June 1979 to June 1981. Almost 26,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda themes directed to Russian military forces during June 1981.

This report contains a summary of the propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In June 1981, approximately 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of space reflected a decrease of three percent from the previous month, but represents the normal range for space allocated to foreign coverage.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in June 1981 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>June 1981</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - April 81</u>
1. United States	26.63%	29.08%	28.11%
2. Syrian/Israeli Conflict ..	6.63%	5.69%	.04%
3. China.....	5.69%	.84%	3.75%
4. Cuba.....	4.12%	-----	1.50%
5. Algeria.....	4.06%	.08%	.20%
6. NATO.....	4.01%	4.22%	3.12%
7. Afghanistan.....	3.99%	1.91%	4.40%
8. Mongolia.....	3.84%	4.35%	1.22%
9. Poland	3.53%	2.50%	3.42%
10. Iraq.....	3.45%	.09%	.74%
11. West Germany.....	3.43%	1.22%	2.40%
12. Japan.....	1.99%	3.07%	2.16%
13. El Salvador	1.93%	.79%	.56%

GENERAL

As a matter of policy, the editor's of Red Star underscore selected national anniversaries, significant events (in socialist countries) and "friendship visits" of foreign and Soviet delegations.

In June 1981, the editor's of Red Star provided extensive coverage of the visit of a Soviet navy flotilla to Cuba. In addition, particular attention was given to the visit of a Soviet military/political delegation to Havana. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda was that the United States is training counterrevolutionaries to attack Cuba; it was stressed that the Soviet Union is prepared to support the Cuba people in the event of such an attack. One feature story emphasized that:

"Cuban counterrevolutionaries conduct military exercises at a camp in the Florida everglades. Similar bases can be found both inside and outside of the U.S. Counterrevolutionaries are being prepared to take over Cuba. Reagan supports the new policy of raids into Cuba by these terrorist groups. Sources for this information were Parade Magazine and Rolling Stone".

All but one article in the June issues of Red Star (about Cuba) underscored military or paramilitary subjects--it was repeatedly emphasized that the "Cuban people loyally support the revolution and build communism."

Breshnev welcomed the Algerian leader, Chadli Bendjedid to Moscow. During the period of this visit to the Soviet Union, a range of international problems were discussed with a focus on U.S. militarism and U.S. military penetration of the Middle East. Of course, the Soviet communique highlighted that the Russian government is "doing the utmost to establish peace in the Middle East and renew world disarmament talks." It is of interest to note that the

editor's of Red Star gave significantly more media coverage to the visit of the Algerian leader than was given to the May visit of Colonel Qaddafi, the leader of Libya.

The official friendship visit of Soviet Defense Minister Marshall Ustinov and General Epishev (head of the Soviet armed forces political directorate) to Mongolia was given repetitive coverage. A total of 13 articles reported the events and protocol associated with the visit of the Soviet Marshall to Mongolia.

UNITED STATES

In June 1981, the editors of Red Star allocated 26.6 percent of its coverage of international affairs to the United States. During the past 24 months, the average coverage of the U.S. was 28.1 percent of the total space in Red Star allocated to foreign states. During June, Soviet propaganda highlighted the arms race and underscored that: (1) the U.S. is feverishly constructing a new navy--new submarines and ships are being built, and old ships are being updated; (2) the U.S. is prepared to conduct laser warfare in space; (3) Reagan ordered the Navy to produce and deploy Tomahawk cruise missiles; and (4) the U.S. is beginning to produce neutron warheads for Lance and other missiles.

Soviet propagandists continued to ruthlessly exploit the theme that the United States is preparing for nuclear war. Throughout the month a series of "scare" headlines underscored that the:

"U.S. CONTINUES TO INCREASE MILITARISTIC APPETITE"
"U.S. SUBMARINES WILL BE ARMED WITH NEW MISSILES"
"WASHINGTON'S MILITARISTIC RELAY-RACE"
"U.S. PLANS TO DEPLOY NEUTRON WEAPONS TO EUROPE"

Several abstracts of Red Star feature articles about the propaganda theme that the Reagan administration is "preparing for war" are listed below:

"Not only is the U.S. building up NATO forces in Europe, but its own as well. The U.S. is planning to deploy the MX soon, is testing the Ohio class submarine which will be armed with 24 missiles with 8 nuclear warheads each. More long range missiles are being built, a new bomber is being planned. The Rapid Deployment Force will have 230,000 men. The U.S. is preparing for a war which can be fought in more than one region in the world."

"The Reagan Administration continues the anti-disarmament strategy started by Carter. The 1982 military budget will reach \$226.3 billion. The U.S. is trying to obtain military superiority in order to break military parity between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Over \$2.4 billion will be spent on the MX system. Over \$20 million will be allocated to a new bomber--the B-1 or stealth plane. Between \$4 and \$5 billion will go into the manufacture of new Tomahawk and Pershing-2 missiles, and over \$2.4 billion will be spent on chemical warfare weapons."

"U.S. continues to pressure European allies to allow deployment of 464 Tomahawk missiles and 108 Pershing-2 missiles. This is part of the U.S. plan for obtaining military supremacy. Deployment of missiles to Europe will make the allies hostages of the U.S. and more likely to submit to U.S. pressure. Surprisingly enough, the U.S. is supported by West German leaders. At the same time, the U.S. has declared that it is willing to renew disarmament talks with the USSR as U.S. allies have required. You can lead a horse to water, but"

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For two years, the United States has received an average of 55 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in June it was 49.38 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other selected countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>June 1981</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - April 81</u>
1. United States.....	49.38%	60.08%	55.71%
2. Israel.....	14.34%	6.71%	4.15%
3. China.....	12.12%	1.71%	7.97%
4. West Germany.....	6.67%	1.27%	3.60%
5. NATO.....	5.59%	2.51%	2.64%
6. Egypt.....	2.60%	.08%	1.79%
7. Japan.....	1.77%	4.54%	3.89%
8. South Africa.....	1.60%	3.63%	2.17%
9. El Salvador.....	1.41%	.14%	.77%
10. Pakistan.....	1.13%	3.50%	1.54%

Over 97 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was critical and/or negative in tone. The ten percent decrease in overall critical coverage of the United States in June 1981 (as compared with May), was due to Red Star's increased coverage of Israel and China.

As in prior months, Soviet propaganda about the United States underscored three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony--as a threat to the third world; (2) arms production and development of military technology -- the arms race; and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- as a threat to world peace. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and consistent for over two years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 below (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1981						1980							
	JUNE	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY
US Military/ Political Hegemony	30%	35%	41%	43%	48%	40%	36%	32%	44%	38%	50%	44%	45%	34%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	45%	34%	30%	26%	31%	33%	33%	33%	25%	37%	27%	23%	19%	34%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	21%	25%	17%	28%	15%	19%	20%	20%	23%	19%	15%	25%	26%	27%
All Other	04%	06%	12%	03%	06%	08%	11%	15%	08%	06%	08%	08%	10%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

United States Military Hegemony

Soviet propagandists use every advantage to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

The subject of U.S. military/political hegemony (which is the Soviet code word for U.S. imperialism) continues to be stressed as the core theme of Soviet propaganda. In a very real sense all other subject/themes support and reinforce this dominant propaganda line.

In June 1981, the primary thrust of Soviet propaganda, as reflected by the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper, continued to stress that Washington employs cold war tactics, and is the leader of what is labeled (by Soviet propagandists) as the "military block policy of imperialism". According to the Kremlin, the most obvious characteristics of the "military block policies" are anti-sovietism and anti-communism. The editors of Red Star insisted that NATO and the United States "use the Soviet threat to justify militarism and the great profits of defense monopolies."

June was the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the USSR. In long feature articles about the second world war, the Soviets articulated that during World War II the imperialist nations wanted to destroy socialism, and in this respect "the United States has yet to learn the lessons of World War II."

The Kremlin repeatedly stressed that "based on an alleged Soviet threat, the United States has developed a new nuclear strategy and a new strategy of global hegemony." It was also vigorously enunciated that "although the USSR opposes the arms race, the Soviet Union will not allow the destruction of military parity." Several additional articles emphasized that the United States and its NATO allies are more interested in military supremacy than parity and mutual security.

The statistical data contained in Table 4 below reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme -- U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during a seven (7) month period. (Percent equals total coverage of this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>June 81</u>	<u>May 81</u>	<u>Apr 81</u>	<u>Mar 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>	<u>Jan 81</u>	<u>Dec 80</u>
1. Asia/Pacific	31.5%	7.1%	7.1%	02.7%	02.8%	18.0%	17.3%
2. Indian Ocean and Middle East	24.6%	32.0%	30.8%	22.9%	10.6%	50.0%	21.2%
3. Latin America	22.5%	5.1%	23.6%	23.9%	07.7%	11.0%	18.0%
4. World Wide	12.2%	27.4%	7.9%	29.5%	42.2%	18.0%	16.0%
5. Europe	6.7%	24.8%	23.5%	18.0%	21.8%	03.0%	27.5%
6. Africa	2.4%	3.6%	7.1%	03.0%	15.0%	00.0%	00.0%
	<u>99.9%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The Soviets continued to portray U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces as a major threat to world peace and as clear evidence that the "U.S. is preparing for war in more than one region of the world." The Russians repeatedly stressed that Rapid Deployment Forces are for short-notice wars in remote parts of the world. During June, Soviet propaganda underscored that the Pentagon intends to strengthen and reinforce Rapid Deployment Forces. It was reported that General R. Kingston was selected as the commander of Rapid Reaction Forces. Another news item headlined that "U.S. national guard units conduct training in the Cape Cod area--these units are part of the Rapid Deployment Forces."

Selected abstracts of Soviet rhetoric that articulated Russian propaganda about U.S. military hegemony and its "strategy of military adventures" are listed below.

"Reagan outlines his new foreign policy in regard to Central America and the Caribbean. It is a continuation of the long and traditional neocolonial policy of the United States in that region. The anti-Cuban tradition continues."

"U.S. continues intervention and military aid to El Salvador."

"The Nicaraguan Minister of Internal Affairs testifies that Washington is fighting liberation movements in Central America in order to preserve U.S. imperialism in the area."

"Instead of gradually pulling-out of Micronesia, the U.S. continues to build its military presence in the area. In fact, the U.S. policy is to remain in Micronesia for the next 100 years. The U.S. has defied United Nations decree about colonized countries."

"U.S. plans to turn military bases in Japan into nuclear arsenals."

"U.S. Military forces in Okinawa conduct 105mm howitzer firing exercises in spite of protests from Okinawan authorities."

"U.S. receives permission from Egypt and Israel to form special group of military forces to police the Sinai. The U.S. will contribute over 1,000 men to a multi-national force. This is only another step by the U.S. to increase its military presence in the Middle East."

"Philippine citizens are being trained in terrorist tactics and guerrilla warfare at training centers in the United States."

"The United States continues to threaten Vietnam about the pull-out of Vietnamese military forces from Kampuchea. The Reagan Administration attempts to restore the genocidal regime of Pol Pot in Kampuchea. Through intervention, the U.S. will bring instability to the entire region of Southeast Asia."

"The United States is interfering in the internal affairs of France. U.S. emphasized anti-communist position which could adversely affect US-French relations. Since the communists have come to power, the U.S. will no longer trust France with certain information."

"Colonel Kaddafi criticizes the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, Washington's relations with Libya and the U.S. position in regard to national liberation movements."

Soviet propagandists have consistently reported that "U.S. spies" and CIA agents support counterrevolutionaries and terrorist groups all over the world. Feature articles that focused on the activities of the CIA and/or intelligence activities reported that:

"Peace Corps members are being sent to China. It has long been known that spies use the Peace Corps as a cover for their activities. China is willing to cooperate with U.S. intelligence activities. The U.S. has already constructed an electronic surveillance base in China near the USSR. The U.S. and China plan to build more spy centers in North Eastern China."

"The CIA requests \$10 billion for overseas activities. Much of the money will be used to construct spy satellites."

"U.S. intelligence agencies depend on data received largely from spy satellites. The 1982 military budget contains funds to orbit spy satellites at height of 37,500 kilometers."

"CIA coordinates and controls a large and complex program of secret operations against Afghanistan government. The CIA aids and supplies Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries. A secret anti-Soviet alliance was formed which includes members from China, Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. U.S. aid to counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan is increasing."

The Arms Race

During June 1981, the harsh tone of Red Star's rhetoric and the amount of print space allocated to the U.S. military budget and the arms race increased from the previous month by 11 percent--and reached an all-time high (see Table 3).

In regard to this subject, Soviet propaganda themes highlighted the development and deployment of new and dangerous weapon systems as a direct threat to the security of the USSR. Some examples are: (1) the range of U.S. Navy's Tomahawk cruise missiles will be able to hit targets in the USSR--this surpasses the 600KM limit established by SALT 2; (2) U.S. submarines will be armed with Trident missiles with a range of 1,126KM--in 1984 the new Trident missile will have a range of 2,170KM; and (3) the U.S. Air Force plans to build 100 B-1 bombers and/or "stealth" aircraft -- they will cost \$100 billion.

Soviet propaganda underscored that the Reagan administration has given the "green light" to start building neutron weapons. Furthermore, Secretary of Defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, wants neutron weapons to be deployed to West Germany in the shortest period of time. The Armed Forces Journal was quoted as reporting that "by the end of the 1980s, all Lance missiles will be armed with the W-79, MOD 4 warhead, capable of carrying neutron charges."

As noted in previous reports, Soviet propaganda continuously hammered away at the theme that "the U.S. sponsored arms build-up in Europe continues, with no sign of renewal for disarmament talks." According to the Kremlin, it is doubtful that the U.S. will change plans about deploying nuclear missiles in Europe. The editor's of Red Star repeatedly stressed that "since the Reagan administration has been in office, nothing has been done for disarmament. Furthermore, Washington is ignoring the large-scale pro-peace and pro-disarmament movement in Europe." The editors of the Soviet military newspaper headlined that "Reagan justifies U.S. militarism as defense of peace." They stressed that:

"The United States still plans to deploy new and powerful nuclear missiles in Europe, and these will only be used in limited war. According to Reagan, such a war is probable and possible."

Another feature article underscored that:

"Not only is the U.S. building up NATO forces in Europe, but its own as well. Washington is planning to deploy the MX missile in the near future."

Some additional abstracts of Red Star feature stories that expressed the focus, tone, and mood of Soviet rhetoric about the U.S. military budget, weapons development programs, and the arms race are listed below:

"U.S. is preparing to conduct laser warfare in space. The current space program includes building laser weapons and space shuttle aircraft which will be used for military purposes."

"U.S. plans to increase armed forces. The Air Force will get 120 new F-16 planes, the Navy will obtain 58 F-18 aircraft, the Army 720 M-1 tanks. Over \$150 million will be spent for New Jersey-type ships. The armed forces will be increased by 250,000 men at a cost of \$3.75 billion per year. Reagan wants the armed forces to have a capacity to act in any part of the world without significantly reducing strength."

"The U.S. Navy completed a new type cruiser, Ticonderoga."

"The Ohio-class submarine is being tested. It is armed with 24 nuclear weapons with a range of 7000 KM."

"In spite of the obviously wide support for peace and disarmament, the U.S. and NATO leaders have selected confrontation with USSR--a militaristic course to obtain military supremacy. The world strategy of the U.S. is focused first on a military build-up in NATO -- especially NATO's nuclear arsenal in Europe. German military budget is second only to U.S. budget. Obviously, neither the U.S. nor the Western Allies have learned the lessons of World War II."

"House of Representatives voted to allow another \$2.67 billion to the Pentagon. Money will be used to purchase tanks, planes, missiles and helicopters. The Pentagon is currently working hard on the development of laser weapons."

Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security

In May 1981, Soviet propagandists put somewhat less stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs than in previous months. The amount of space allocated to this subject/theme decreased by 4 percent during June 1981 (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for March through June 1981, as compared with an average for an eight month period, is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below:

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>June 1981</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>April 1981</u>	<u>Average for Feb. 1980 - July 1980</u>
1. China	31.0	00.0%	00.0%	23.8%
2. Middle East	28.2	35.5%	27.5%	19.8%
3. Asia/Pacific	23.4	24.3%	52.9%	18.5%
4. Europe/NATO	8.1	03.9%	03.6%	23.5%
5. Latin America	7.3	17.1%	14.8%	07.0%
6. Africa	2.0	19.2%	01.1%	07.2%
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%*</u>	<u>99.9%*</u>	<u>99.8%*</u>

[*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.]

Emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to United States Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security programs is, of course, primarily based on foreign policy issues. U.S. relations with China have been treated as a highly emotional issue by the propagandists in Moscow. It is evident from the data in Table 5 that the recent Haig visit to China has openly renewed Moscow's concern with U.S. relations with Peking. In June 1981, 31 percent of the space in Red Star, allocated to U.S. military assistance programs, focused on U.S. aid to China. According to the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper, the Reagan administration plans to remove all limitations on the sale of weapons to China. Furthermore, the U.S. may supply China with advanced F-16 fighters and tanks. Articles in the Soviet press about U.S. military assistance and mutual security in regard to China reported that:

"Secretary of State Haig visited Peking to talk with government leaders about international affairs and U.S.--Chinese relations. Both sides were highly pleased with the results of the talks. The United States and China have much in common. China supports U.S. militarism and anti-Soviet strategy in Asia. Peking, in spite of its national interests, insists on becoming friendly with Washington."

"Newspapers worldwide criticize the decision by the Reagan administration to have unlimited sales of military weapons to China."

"ASEAN countries do not support the U.S. plan to form a super Pacific-Asian alliance including the United States and China. They believe that China is a greater threat than Vietnam."

"Cyrus Vance criticizes U.S. government decision to end limits on the sale of arms to China."

Other articles in the Soviet press about U.S. military assistance and mutual security interests concerning Asian countries reported that:

"U.S. Navy ships carrying a variety of nuclear weapons constantly visit Japanese ports."

"Admiral R. Long, Commander in Chief of Pacific forces, visited Manila to discuss military cooperation between the U.S. and the Philippines and the Soviet threat."

"A great number of Japanese citizens protested the arrival of the aircraft carrier Midway into the port of Yukosuka." (Feature articles reported this event on the 5th and 9th of June 1981.)

"Japan allows the U.S. to use the civilian airport in Okinawa for its bombers."

"The Japanese foreign minister criticized U.S. political pressure on Japan, he criticized the US-Japanese communique of May when Suzuki visited Washington. Japan is giving in to U.S. pressure to militarize."

"Australia and New Zealand hesitate to take part in the formation of a multi-national force in the Sinai. They are reluctant to become pawns of the United States."

The following are selected abstracts of propaganda articles from the June 1981 issues of Red Star about United States military assistance and mutual security programs.

"Egypt is becoming a giant U.S. military base. This is a threat to stability in the Middle East."

"Egypt, in exchange for military weapons, allows U.S. Navy ships (with nuclear weapons) to use the Suez Canal."

"Washington will give arms to Pakistan in exchange for the right to build secret military bases in Pakistan."

"U.S. assistant secretary of state visits Pakistan from June 11-14 to discuss military aid to Pakistan. Aid to Islamabad threatens the balance of forces in southern Asia."

"U.S. is strengthening ties with the Chilean Junta. An official delegation plans to visit Chile to discuss renewing military and economic aid."

"The U.S. plans to send a multi-national forces to the Sinai, in spite of the United Nations rejection of the plan."

"Washington's intervention in El Salvador continues to be criticized worldwide. U.S. military advisors have assumed roles as top military commanders. In all 1,667 American military personnel are currently in El Salvador."

"The South African alliance with the U.S. threatens the entire world, not only Africa."

"The United States pressures Athens to allow the U.S. military to use bases and other facilities in Greece."

Other Themes

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past two years an average of 13 percent of the space in Red Star was allocated to "other themes"; in May it was only 4 percent.

Most of the "other theme" articles concerned military or military related subjects. The editors of Red Star continued to provide its readers with a lengthly and sober account of the April 9th collision in the Sea of Japan between a U.S. Navy submarine and a Japanese commercial fishing boat. The Soviets reported that "two U.S. Navy officers responsible for the accident were reprimanded--a very light punishment for those responsible for sinking a Japanese ship that resulted in the death of the captain and a seaman, and the cowardly disappearance of the submarine after the accident."

Abstracts of several Red Star feature stories and news items that express the tone of "other themes" are contained below:

"Fire damaged the U.S. Navy carrier Nitro, stationed in the waters of crete."

"A U.S. Air Force F-15 fighter crashed in West Germany."

"Two aircraft collided in the air over Los Angeles, all of the passengers on one plane are killed."

"Unemployment continues to grow in the United States and Northern Europe."

Israel -- The Attack on Iraqi Nuclear Facility

It is evident from the data in Table 1 that Soviet propagandists fully exploited the Israeli air attack that destroyed the Iraqi nuclear facility outside of Bagdad. Almost 60 percent of the space allocated to Israel concerned this event. However, Soviet media did not overreact. The amount and intensity of "namecalling" and nasty rhetoric was moderate; all copy in regard to the Iraqi raid was placed on page 3 and the articles were relatively short. The sequence, scope and tone of the Soviet coverage of this event are described below:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scope of Coverage</u>
9 June	"Israeli planes attack Iraqi nuclear power plant. Israeli used U.S. supplied aircraft in the attack."
10 June	"TASS ANNOUNCEMENT. Soviet Union condemns Israeli attack on nuclear power plant. This gangster act is just one of many crimes committed by Israel against the Arab people. Washington must also be blamed because the attacking aircraft were supplied by the U.S.".
10 June	" <u>Kras. Zvezda</u> criticizes Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear power plant as an act of international piracy. Iraq has called for a special session of the UN Security Council. France and many other countries sharply criticize the Israeli action. A French technician at the plant was killed."
11 June	"Newspapers worldwide unanimously criticize and condemn the Israeli action."
11 June	"The position of Washington in regard to the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant shows that the U.S. is the protector of Israel. A state department official said that the U.S. does not call the action an act of terrorism. The United States will continue to deliver F-16 aircraft to Israel. Washington's position is one of cynicism and hypocrisy."
13 June	"The council of Arab diplomats to the USSR publish an announcement criticizing the Israeli attack of the Iraqi nuclear power plant and Zionism."
13 June	"Newspapers and world leaders unanimously condemn the Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear power plant. Israel is the primary cause for tension in the Middle East."

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scope of Coverage</u>
14 June	The USSR and countries all over the world condemn the Israeli attack on Iraq and Washington's support of Israel. The United Nations Security Council discusses Israeli action."
19 June	"Saudi Arabia sends a protest note to Washington in regard to AWACS planes which hid the fact about Israeli aircraft flying over Saudi Arabia to attack Iraq. The AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia are manned by U.S. military personnel."
21 June	"United Nations Security Council sharply condemns the Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear power plant. Any similar action in the Middle East has explosive potential. U.S. continues to support Israel as friend and ally."
24 June	"Washington not only knew about Israeli plans to attack Iraqi nuclear power plant, but encouraged Israel to do so. Pentagon officials are pleased with the attack, because the U.S. had an opportunity to evaluate the F-16."

China

It is evident from the data in Table 1 that China once again has become a clear target of Soviet propaganda. The very sharp increase in inflammatory rhetoric (against Peking) after the Haig visit, reflects Moscow's concern over Sino-American relations. Soviet propagandists continued to treat this relationship as a highly emotional issue.

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda about China emphasized two major themes:

- o Chinese aggression in Asia (64 percent of China coverage);
- o Sino-American military alliance (32 percent of China space).

A central theme of Soviet propaganda was that China's geopolitical goal is "to control Asia and exacerbate military/political tension in the area." The editors of Red Star underscored (in a long feature story) that

"China is using the Afghanistan issue to bolster anti-Sovietism and strengthen hegemonic control in that area of the world. China has long been interested in recovering lost Chinese territory in Afghanistan. According to Peking, the control that China had over Afghanistan in ancient times allows China the right to that territory today. The April revolution in Afghanistan thwarted Chinese plans. Thus, China is aiding counterrevolutionaries, hoping to reestablish control and influence in Afghanistan, and open the route to further expansion."

The Kremlin also stressed that China and the United States want to control Pakistan as a "Bridgehead against the Soviet Union."

Selected abstracts of the content of Red Star articles with respect to China are listed below:

"Since China needs money to buy weapons from the U.S. and NATO, China is permitting black market activities and drug traffic to flourish. China has decided to sell arms in order to make money. China is not discriminating, any country or terrorist group can buy weapons--even racist South Africa."

"The major points in Chinese military ideological training are: (1) emulate Mao; (2) spread Maoism all over the world; (3) hate the Soviet Union; (4) be ready to fight any country on command; and (5) do not fear death--be ready to die for China."

"Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Pakistani President Zia. They discussed military cooperation and Chinese military aid to Pakistan. China has already sent \$2 billion of military aid and has aided Islamabad in the construction of military bases and military factories. They also discussed aid to counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan."

"Military personnel who participated in the attempted coup in Bangladesh have been linked to Pro-Chinese separatists. China would like to turn Bangladesh into a Pro-Chinese puppet."

"Malaysian government criticized Chinese aggression in Asia."

"Vietnamese foreign minister criticized Chinese aggression in Southeast Asia. China is aiding Pol Pot bands and is trying to end dialogue between ASEAN countries and Indochina."

"Chinese military units continued aggression against Vietnamese in areas of border."

"China is training and aiding Indian revolutionaries from Nagaland. These terrorists hope to undermine the government in Nagaland and other Northeast regions."

Poland

Red Star's coverage of events in Poland increased in June by one point from the previous month (See Table 1). Moscow's concern over events in Poland was evident, but the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda changed markedly (in June), in that no direct mention was made of the activities of Solidarity and the overall tone was moderate.

The scope of Red Star's content emphasized the following major subjects and/or themes:

<u>Theme/Subject</u>	<u>June 81</u>	<u>May 81</u>	<u>April 81</u>
1. Anti-socialist activities of Solidarity movement	00.0%	68.0%	34.0%
2. The Government and United Workers' Party will solve internal problems	25.0%	04.3%	21.0%
3. Polish military are loyal to traditions of military fraternity and socialism	38.0%	19.8%	18.8%
4. U.S. and other foreign sources taking advantage of events in Poland, spread PSYWAR	17.0%	07.7%	11.7%
5. Polish-Soviet friendship and political interactions	20.0% 100.0%	00.0% 99.8%	14.5% 100.0%

Selected abstracts of the content of Red Star articles with respect to Poland are listed below:

"Former NATO employees described NATO's anti-Polish intelligence activities. Committee for an independent Poland was formed by West German intelligence agents to spread anti-socialist propaganda in Poland. The leaders of this group are aided and funded by NATO. Plans for independent Polish unions were made in 1977. Poland is very important to NATO, since 1980 NATO has conducted maneuvers for seizing Poland."

"Veterans from Polish-Soviet friendship society meet in Warsaw to discuss anti-Socialist movement in Poland. Soviet-Polish friendship is praised. Poland must remain socialist."

"Polish Sejm meets to discuss internal affairs. General Jaruzelsky emphasized that the economy is not improving and industrial production has decreased. He emphasized that anti-government activities will not be tolerated."

"Polish Council of Ministers met to discuss internal affairs. Unity within the government is emphasized. Anti-government movements cannot be tolerated."

"Portrait of an ideal officer in the Polish army and his devotion to the socialist state."

"The Warsaw Military District holds its Party elections. Delegates express support for socialism and friendship with the USSR."

Soviet propaganda (print space) reporting events and activities in Afghanistan increased by two percent in June 1981 (see Table 1). Communist feature stories emphasized that the United States and China are using the situation in Afghanistan to bolster anti-Sovietism and enhance their military/political control in Asia.

Afghanistan

The editors of Red Star provided considerable news coverage concerning the formation of an organization (in Afghanistan) called the "National Patriotic Front of Afganistan." It was reported that the National Patriotic Front will work to unite the people through "large scale propaganda work." It will also contribute to the defense of the country and will help the April Revolution to succeed. It was emphasized that "most of all the Front represents the power of the workers in Afghanistan."

Abstracts of the content and focus of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning Afghanistan are listed below:

"Only three months after Reagan openly admitted that the U.S. is aiding counterrevolutionaries, a U.S. State Department official denied that the U.S. has ever aided counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. The State Department is trying to hide facts and in a most clumsy manner, since it involves repudiating the President."

"Another band of volunteers is formed in Kabul to fight counterrevolutionaries."

"Over 760 Afghanistan families return to their country to support the April Revolution."

"The Afghanistan government denies accusations by the Pakistan government that three Afghan planes entered Pakistan air space and fired on a tour bus."

West Germany

In June 1981, Russian propagandists strongly assailed the government of West Germany and especially its military establishment. The editors of Red Star characterized the West German military as "following the path of Hitler's Wehrmacht." Soviet rhetoric repeatedly stressed the theme that "neo-Nazi organizations are on the rise in West Germany."

The following sample of abstracts reflect the tone and scope of Red Star feature stories pertaining to West Germany.

"The West German Bundeswehr is being taught to value the accomplishments of Hitler's Wehrmacht. The traditions of the Wehrmacht were praised in a 1965 special ministerial directive. These valuable traditions were to be continued by the Bundeswehr. This allowed the Bundeswehr to forgive and even admire former Nazi leaders. Literature and writings of former Nazi leaders are widely read."

"Neo-Nazi organizations are on the rise in West Germany. This is especially upsetting when one considers the large number of Nazis who killed Russians and have been set free by German courts. One of Hitler's goals was to annihilate the Soviet people, especially the Red Army and CPSU members."

"West Germany plans to modernize 2,136 Marder infantry fighting vehicles."

"The Bundeswehr receives 432 antiair self-propelled Gepard mountings, built on the chassis of Leopard-1 tanks."

"USSR has not forgotten lessons of World War II. Evidently, the West has forgotten those lessons. Neo-Nazi groups are on the rise in West Germany, their activities have also increased. Many Germans are trying to forget negative aspects of Nazism, many wish to restore Germany to its 1937 borders."

"Hamburg citizens demonstrate against neo-Nazi groups."

"Leader of neo-Nazi group is arrested in Frankfurt. Recently, neo-Nazi groups in West Germany have increased in number."

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

Of the total space in Red Star for June 1981, 74 percent was allocated to domestic news and comment about political, military, economic and social issues in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military were allocated 67 percent of the total domestic coverage. The space allocated to domestic politics and related subjects represented the normal distribution pattern for such Red Star coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 14 months in 1980-81 is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1981					1980								
	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY
Soviet Military.....	67%	58%	59%	51%	43%	62%	54%	54%	54%	70%	61%	60%	64%	63%
Domestic Politics...	06%	10%	09%	13%	29%	05%	05%	15%	06%	03%	06%	04%	02%	02%
Economy/Technology..	05%	07%	10%	14%	12%	10%	12%	05%	10%	06%	06%	08%	06%	07%
Society/Culture.....	09%	09%	10%	09%	07%	12%	11%	11%	10%	09%	07%	12%	13%	11%
Foreign Affairs.....	08%	10%	08%	07%	04%	04%	12%	09%	14%	07%	14%	08%	08%	12%
Other.....	05%	06%	04%	06%	05%	07%	06%	06%	06%	05%	06%	08%	07%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In June 1981, Red Star's coverage of World War II increased significantly (see Table 7), because it was the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the USSR. The primary focus and scope of Soviet propaganda was to underscore the heroism of the Soviet people and emphasize that Russia saved Europe from Nazism. A secondary propaganda focus, also related to the anniversary of the Nazi invasion, was an international appeal (by the Kremlin) for world peace and disarmament. The following two abstracts from Red Star reflect the propaganda focus related to the theme that "USSR saved Europe from Nazism."

"(The) USSR played the most important role in WW2 and was responsible for the defeat of Germany. However, Western historians claim that the U.S. won the war. In fact, the U.S. and England sabotaged opening a second front in Europe. It was only when it became clear that the USSR could win the war by itself that England and the U.S. invaded Europe. Results of WW2 demonstrated that the imperialists want to destroy socialism. In this respect, the U.S. has yet to learn the lessons of WW2."

"The Soviet Defense Ministry and Army sponsored a seminar honoring the 40th anniversary of the Nazi attack on the USSR. Marshall Sokolov opened the event. He discussed Soviet heroism in WW2, and explained how the Soviets contributed most to the defeat of Nazism. He commented on the growing neo-Nazism in West Germany and the growing U.S.--NATO anti-Soviet militarism. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is a strong supporter of peace and disarmament."

Other feature stories emphasized that experiences from World War II must be taught to the current generation of soldiers. It also stressed that "out-smarting the enemy is the most valuable strategy that can be taught."

The Soviet Military

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline, morale, military training and field exercises received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7 below). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	1981				1980						
	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	
Military											
Discipline/Morale.....	35.0%	43.5%	42.7%	46.3%	40.8%	39.0%	46.2%	37.3%	42.3%	36.7%	
Soviet Military											
Training/Exercises.....	31.2%	25.3%	34.6%	32.4%	34.6%	41.2%	36.5%	34.2%	37.1%	34.3%	
Soviet History/WW II.....	24.1%	19.3%	11.4%	10.1%	14.1%	07.7%	08.3%	18.4%	12.6%	15.3%	
Military Logistics.....	05.4%	06.1%	06.1%	04.4%	04.7%	09.3%	05.4%	04.8%	03.3%	04.1%	
Peace and											
Disarmament.....	3.9%	04.1%	03.2%	05.8%	03.0%	00.8%	02.0%	00.0%	00.7%	04.7%	
Other Military.....	0.4%	01.9%	02.0%	01.0%	02.8%	02.0%	01.6%	05.3%	04.0%	04.9%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Approximately 5 percent of Red Star space about Soviet military subjects was critical in tone. The majority of total negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military - in fact, 11 percent of the space devoted to military discipline and morale was critical in tone, and 11 percent of the space about Soviet military logistics was also critical in tone.

It should be noted that the Soviet military political/indoctrination system (the Political cadre) use Red Star as the basis for daily lectures and indoctrination. The negative articles are frequently employed as examples for improvement, and generally contain an "educational" message for the audience (and all readers).

The major focus of issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment emphasized that: (1) officers must willingly accept criticism, learn from their mistakes, and strive to excel; (2) tactical field training should emphasize modern military technology; (3) the Soviet Army should improve training and military readiness through hard work and individual initiative; and (4) political and line officers must focus on improving military discipline and political indoctrination.

Selected abstracts that reveal the scope, focus, and tone of Red Star articles pertaining to the Soviet military are below:

"(Red Star editorial was) critical of administrative red tape that prevented an army major from obtaining a private apartment for three years."

"Armed forces personnel must work harder to conserve energy, fuel and supplies. Latest statistics indicate that military factories and transport bases are not conserving the amount of fuel that they should."

"An important new objective for navy officers, army commanders and political officers is to improve the daily living conditions for their men. Much is being done on ships and military bases to improve facilities."

"The 26th CPSU Congress required that Soviet military improve training and military readiness. Commanding officers are encouraged to use creative approaches to training. Hard work and initiative are also encouraged. If an unusual training method works, it should be used."

"An air defense division concentrates on improving military readiness by improving tactical training, political training, morale and discipline."

"Commanding officers must work harder to improve results of firing exercises. The first shot should reach its target. Perfection is the goal."

"The commanding officer must set a good example for his men. He must be disciplined, a good leader, a communist, and an expert in his field. He must be very demanding and strict with his men and himself."

"Criticism of two commanding officers that allowed personal differences to interfere with their official duties; as a result, the entire collective suffered. Furthermore, the political organization neglected to step in and deal with the problems."

"Officers must be thoroughly educated in all areas of military and political instruction, must be disciplined and have good communist character. An important factor in motivating excellent performance by officers is commendations made from time to time by superior officers. When an officer is commended, he is the best."

"Criticism of commanding officer who does not perform his duties well and neglects the comfort of his men."

"Criticism at Party meetings must be objective, constructive, and not destroy the morale of the collective. When used properly it is a tool, not a weapon."

"Criticism, self-criticism play an important role in improving the results of military training and "communist work" in the military. Acceptance of and constructive reaction to criticism are important qualities of a good communist."

"Criticism is a valuable part of communist ideological growth. Organizations must be able to accept and act on criticism. It may not be easy to accept criticism, but criticism is necessary for growth and improvement. All military personnel must learn the art of self-criticism and to accept criticism from others."

"It is important that today's soldiers carry on the heroic traditions of their World War II fathers."

"Military newspapers and magazines can help by publicizing new training methods and experiences of military experts. This can help other commanding officers to improve the training of their men."

"The various departments in military colleges should cooperate in turning training into practice and organizing tactical training that will encourage the use of knowledge in all fields."

"The 26th CPSU Congress required that Soviet armed forces improve tactical training, discipline, morale and political instruction. Better organization of training and "socialist competitions" are required."

"Commanding officers can improve the results of tactical training by introducing unexpected and surprise situations. This will better prepare the men for actual combat, where the unknown is always present."

"Young officers must relate their college training to actual practice and experience. Commanding officers must see to this."

"Army officers and political workers must improve their daily contacts with their soldiers. They should consider the individual's talents and problems. Training results will improve if each man realizes his own potential."

"Various officers are reprimanded for neglecting their official duties, poor organizational work."

"An officer is punished for neglecting his duties and poor organization of training."

"All officers must be exacting, demanding with themselves and others. This means that they must accept criticism willingly, learn from their mistakes, and strive to excel."

"Military (communist) party workers must improve party activities, political instruction, active party supervision of military training, discipline and morale."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the June issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the following themes:

<u>Cartoon Number</u>	<u>Primary Propaganda Theme</u>
1, 2, 3	The Arms Race and the U.S. prepares for Nuclear WAR.
4	The Arms Race and the Renewal of the "Cold War."
5	U.S. Military Assistance and Hegemony in the Middle East.
6	U.S. Military Assistance and Israeli Aggression.

Египет в обмен на военные поставки и долларовые инъекции разрешил проход через Суэцкий канал военным кораблям США с ядерным оружием на борту.

(Из газет).



АТОМНАЯ НАВИГАЦИЯ ЗА ДОЛЛАРОВЫЕ ПОДАЧКИ.

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

EGYPT, in exchange for mil. aid and injections of dollars, has permitted U.S. mil. ships armed with nuclear weapons to travel through the Suez canal.

"ATOMIC NAVIGATION FOR DOLLAR TIPS.

В США начали производство компонентов нейтронного оружия.
(Из газет).



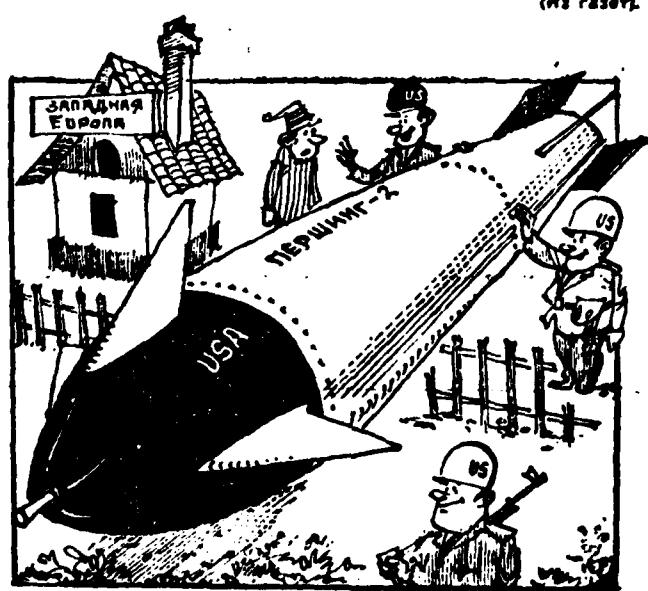
Подносят...

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

The U.S. has begun production of neutron bomb components.

Shoeing the horse (of nuclear strategy).

Принимая новые американские ракеты на свою землю, государства Западной Европы направляют на себя дополнительную опасность.
(Из газет).



Подкладывают...

Рис. А. ЗОЛОТАРЕВА.

By allowing new U.S. missiles to be deployed on her territory; W. European governments are attracting more danger.

Adding (more wood to the fire.)

Проводя политику конфронтации с СССР, форсируя гонку вооружений, осуществляя другие милитаристские приготовления, США возрождают атмосферу «холодной войны».
(Из газет).



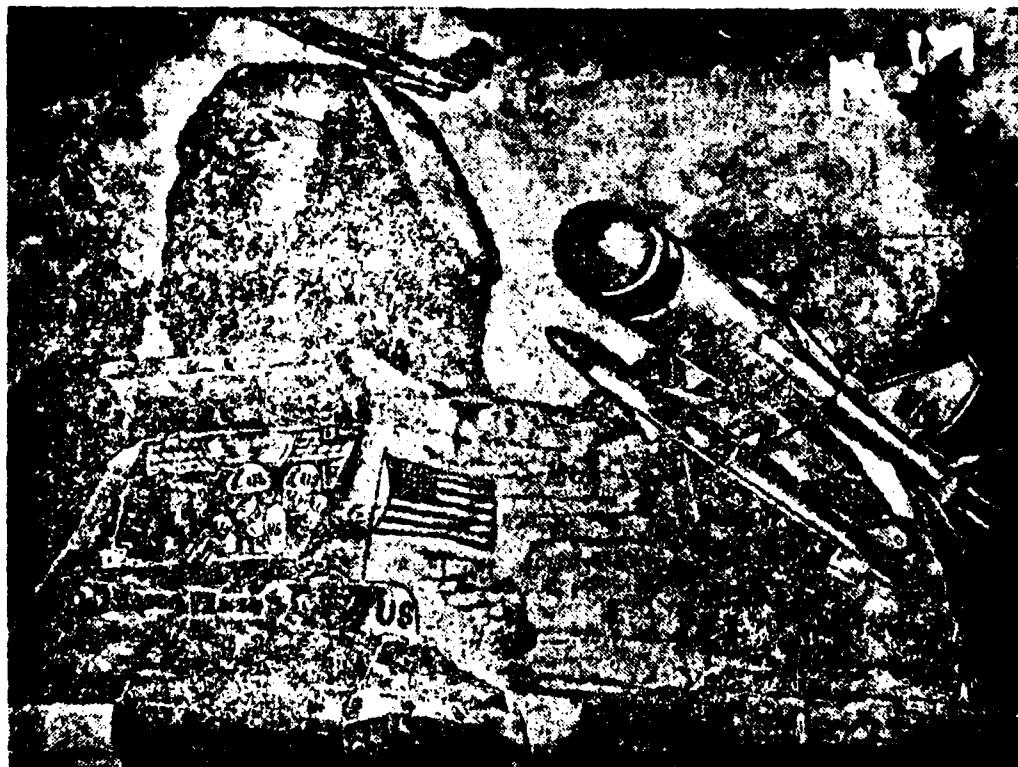
By conducting policy of confrontation with USSR, accelerating arms race, and making other militaristic preparations, U.S. is renewing "cold war" atmosphere.

Under a worn sail.

В КЭМП-ДЭВИДСКОМ СТИЛЕ

Зарубежная печать сообщает, что «Большой сфинкс», со времен древности являющийся символом Египта, катастрофически разрушается. Мы не знаем, собирается ли нынешнее

египетское руководство заниматься реставрацией национальной реликвии, не знаем и того, какие проекты существуют на сей счет. Однако возможно, что правители Египта, всецело занятые после кэмп-дэвидской сделки превращением страны в пентагоновский плацдарм, могут утвердить и такой проект реставрации по-кэмп-дэвидски.



Фотомонтаж Р. СТРЕЛЬНИКОВА.

Foreign media informs us that "The Great Sphinx" which has been symbol of Egypt since ancient times is being destroyed by a catastrophe. We don't know whether current Egyptian leadership is going to restore its national relic or not. However, it is possible that the Egyptian Government, wholly occupied with turning country into a Pentagon base after Camp David talks, may approve a Camp David-type restoration project for Sphinx.



Облик международного бандитизма.

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

The face of international banditism. The raid by Israel on Iraq.

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